

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL XVIII

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911

NO. 10

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Rock Donated to Improve Linden Avenue ---Curb and Sidewalk Work on Grand Avenue Awarded

The city board of trustees met in regular weekly session in the city hall last Monday night. All the members were present.

A communication was received from the South City Lot Company donating all rock necessary to improve Linden avenue, between Lux and Armour avenues.

Upon motion of Trustee Cunningham, seconded by Trustee Healy, the communication was ordered filed, and Clerk Smith instructed to thank the company for same.

A communication was received from Hose Co. No. 1, asking for the use of the city hall on the evening of March 14th for a high jinks.

Upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee Cunningham, the request was granted.

A communication was received from A. McSweeney, resigning from the office of city recorder.

Upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee Cunningham, the communication was accepted and ordered placed on file.

Trustee Cunningham, for the committee who were appointed to confer with Superintendent W. B. Lawrence of the Spring Valley Water Company in the matter of lowering the company's main on San Bruno road, reported he had written to Mr. Lawrence and asked him to set a date when he could meet the committee, but had received no reply to his communication.

The committee was granted further time.

Upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee Healy, bids were opened for the curb and sidewalk work on Grand avenue, between Maple and Chestnut avenues.

The bids were as follows:

Federal Construction Company—Curbs, 39 9-10 cents per lineal foot; sidewalks, 14 4-10 per square foot.

Charles J. Lindgren—Curbs, 40 cents per lineal foot; sidewalks, 14 1/2 cents per square foot.

The above three bids were each accompanied with a \$1200 bond.

T. C. Rice—Curbs, 39 cents per lineal foot; sidewalks, 14 1/2 cents per square foot. This bid was accompanied by a certified check for \$1150.

Trustee Cunningham introduced a resolution granting the contract to T. C. Rice, which upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee McGovern, was adopted.

At the request of W. J. Martin, representative of the local water company, and upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee Cunningham, action on an ordinance defining what

water rates shall be paid by consumers was laid over one week.

City Clerk Smith presented a report of the city's finances, as follows: Cash balance on hand February 1, 1911, \$1155.87. Receipts during February—Liquor license, \$30, special permits, \$7.50; city taxes, \$80.43; interest on deposits, \$1.67; total, \$119.60. Grand total, \$1675.47. Expenditures, as per warrants, \$1191.89. Balance cash on hand February 28, 1911, \$483.58.

The treasurer's and marshal's statements compared with the clerk's.

Upon motion of Trustee Cunningham, seconded by Trustee Healy, the reports were accepted and ordered filed.

Street Superintendent George A. Kneese reported that a portion of Mission road had been washed out by the heavy storm that prevailed.

Upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee Cunningham, the matter was referred to the street committee to have the road repaired.

The question of changing the grade of Baden avenue was also referred to the street committee.

Upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee Healy, an ordinance amending section 16 of ordinance 16, which extends the time for the ordinance to go into effect another year, was adopted.

Trustee Hickey introduced an ordinance providing for the inspection of milk and dairies. Under the rules it was laid over a week.

Upon motion of Trustee Cunningham, seconded by Trustee Hickey, through the suggestion of City Marshal H. W. Kneese and Nightwatchman W. P. Acheson, it was decided to have the jail on Cypress avenue repaired.

Contractor Wm. Quinn was given an extension of two weeks in which to complete the work of macadamizing Mission road.

The following claims against the city were allowed: A. G. Bissett, labor, \$5; Enterprise Publishing Co., advertising, \$8.05; Jas. Carmody, merchandise, \$2.50; W. J. Martin, hall rent for January and February, \$20; South San Francisco Power and Light Company, globes for hose company, 60 cents; hall and street lights, \$78.45; South San Francisco Water Company, water, \$3.86; D. McSweeney, Thos. L. Hickey, Dr. J. C. McGovern, expenses to Sacramento, \$10 each.

J. Laborde, of the South City French Laundry announces that he is agent for the F. Thomas dyeing and cleaning company of San Francisco. Orders given him will be promptly attended to.

Thoroughbred White Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.00 per setting of fifteen. Walter Money, South Francisco, Cal. *

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Weekly Savings	For 5 Years	For 10 Years	For 20 Years
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5.00	1,462.00	3,252.00	8,070.00

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South San Francisco, California

W. H. COFFINBERRY, Cashier

HENRY L. HAAKER, Ass't Cashier

FRATERNAL ORDERS

F. O. E.

All arrangements for the joint memorial service of South City Aerie, No. 1473, and Colma-Vista Grande Aerie, No. 1848, F. O. E., at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco, Sunday next, March 12th, are complete in every detail, and will surpass any service of this nature heretofore held in this city. All the fraternal orders located here, with the city officials, received a special invitation to be present.

It speaks well for the business men of our city that without exception they have agreed to close their places of business during the hours of memorial service, from 2 to 4 o'clock on that day. A cordial invitation is extended to all those who have not otherwise received an invitation to be present. This is the one day in all the year when by tokens of remembrance members of our beloved order in South San Francisco honor their departed brothers, and it is well that all who can possibly be present should join with us in this service. The members of Colma-Vista Grande Aerie drum corps, in full uniform, will act as ushers. Doors will be open at 2 o'clock, and the service will commence promptly at 2:30. Come. The following program will be rendered: Piano selection, A. Frankel; Duet, "Looking This Way," J. Walker, P. S. Case; Invocation, Rev. David Ralston; Solo, "The Vacant Chair," Paul Montgomery; Memorial Service by officers of South City Aerie; Opening remarks by W. J. Martin; Duet, selected, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Young; Eulogy, Worthy Secretary Harry Edwards; Solo, "Palms," A. D. Burnman; Oration, Superior Judge Bro. Thos. F. Graham; Violin Solo, A. Frankel; Closing exercises, by officers of the Aerie; Quartet, "Nearer My God to Thee" The audience is requested to arise and join in singing; Benediction, Rev. David Ralston.

IMP. O. R. M.

Thursday evening last the redmen of Tippecanoe Tribe of this city trailed to the hunting grounds of San Mateo. It has been so long since the tribes had met that the joy of the Tonawandas passed the bounds. Needless to say, the Tippecanoe were delighted with the reception accorded them. After lighting the council brand, a general discussion took place between the braves, warriors and chiefs of both tribes as to the best mode of capturing palefaces found trespassing in our hunting grounds. Also what should be done in preparation for the coming of redmen from eastern reservations during the next four great suns. Other matters of importance were discussed and decision reached to continue these joint tribal meetings from time to time for our mutual benefit. Corn and venison were partaken of. There was enough and to spare. The Tonawandas are great on the side lines. Long talks by the various chiefs brought a splendid session to a close. It was high moon when the several wigwams were reached. The chiefs who trailed to San Mateo were Chas. H. Woodman, O. Lockhart, J. Devine, M. Empena, Geo. Kiessling, Geo. E. Kiessling, S. A. Kiessling, P. Sands, Jo. Redardon, John Fischer and Harry Edwards.

Thoroughbred White Minore and Rhode Island Red eggs, \$1.50 per setting.—A. A. Whitten, South San Francisco. Phone Main 14. *

For superior laundry work try the Bay Shore Laundry. We also clean and press clothes. Prompt service. Prices reasonable. *

To Let—Seven-room house; put in order to suit tenant; 558 Railroad avenue; rent \$10. Apply this office. *

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

John F. Davis and J. H. Parker Legally Appointed Justice and Constable Respectively--New County Physician

The county board of supervisors met in regular session last Monday.

The San Bruno Betterment Association sent a communication complaining that "Eagle's Roost" saloon at that place was conducted in a disreputable manner and without a license. It was requested that a license be not issued to the place. The matter was referred to the district attorney and tax collector.

A communication was received from the South San Francisco board of health notifying the board that the jail in that place had recently been declared a nuisance. The communication was referred to Supervisor Casey.

A petition signed by a large number of citizens of San Bruno was received asking that a fire department be established at that place.

A. A. LoReaux was sworn and testified that he had circulated the petition and that all of the signatures attached to it were genuine.

E. M. A. Pallas also addressed the board on behalf of the petitioners and suggested the following named citizens as suitable for fire commissioners: J. J. McNeil, Thos. F. Brady and A. H. Gillespie.

The petition was accepted on motion of Blackburn, seconded by Casey, and on the suggestion of Casey was laid over until the next meeting for investigation.

William T. Ford of San Bruno petitioned the board for a rebate on his liquor license of five months, from April 1st to September 1st of last year.

Mr. Ford stated under oath that during the period for which he desired a rebate he had not conducted his business.

On motion of Casey, seconded by Blackburn, Ford was granted a rebate of \$50.

A communication was received from J. F. Pankewicz of Vista Grande, asking that the Socialist party be given recognition on the election board of the Daly City incorporation election.

No action was taken as the election was too near at hand. The communication was accepted and filed.

The action of the board, taken at the last meeting, in appointing John F. Davis and J. H. Parker respectively justice and constable of the first township, was taken up for reconsideration, it having since been learned that the appointment were illegal. After some discussion it was agreed that the best course to pursue would be to ask the two appointees to resign, to which both consented.

McEvoy called Francis to the chair and taking the floor he stated that at the last meeting he had moved to reconsider Brown's motion declaring the office of county physician vacant. He took this action believing that it was no more than the courtesy that was due Dr. Brooke, who had filled his office faithfully, to be allowed to tender his resignation. Since the meeting he had received the resignation of Dr. Brooke. He now asking the board to reconsider its action and so moved. The motion was seconded by Brown and carried.

McEvoy then read Dr. Brooke's resignation and moved that it be accepted, to take effect April 1st. This motion was also seconded by Brown and carried.

Brown moved that Dr. Wood C. Baker be appointed to fill the vacancy. He was seconded by Francis and the motion carried.

Mr. McEvoy thanked the members for their harmonious action and returned to the chair.

The resignations of John F. Davis and J. H. Parker as justice and constable of the first township were present-

ed and accepted on motion of Casey, seconded by Blackburn.

Both gentlemen then presented petitions signed by more than 40 per cent of the voters of the district requesting their appointment to the offices from which they had resigned. Davis' petition had 803 signatures and Parker's 733. Mr. Davis produced a telegram from State Secretary Jordan to the effect that the official census gave the first township a population of 9173 which entitled it to two justices and two constables.

The petitions were accepted on motion of Casey, seconded by Blackburn. Francis asked for an opinion from the district attorney as to the legality of the proceedings and was assured that the board was acting within the law.

A vote was then taken by ballot and Davis and Parker were unanimously elected.

A communication signed by W. R. Emerick was received protesting against the establishment of a fire district at San Bruno at this time. Mr. Emerick stated that many of the signers to the affirmative petition had been misinformed as to the merits of the undertaking and many were not taxpayers.

He was informed by the chairman that matters would be acted upon at the next meeting at which time Mr. Emerick might appear and present his objections.

District Attorney Swart, who with Supervisor Casey and Surveyor Neuman, was appointed to investigate the condition of San Mateo avenue at San Bruno, stated that the waterway along that thoroughfare was gradually washing the road away. He believed, however, that the county had lost its rights and could not compel those who had diverted the stream to its present course to change it.

Mr. Neuman suggested a retaining wall to protect the road. Regarding the Spring Valley flume at San Bruno, he believed that it should be placed below the ground.

The committee will give the matter further investigation and report again two weeks hence.

The county officials made their usual monthly reports, which were accepted and filed, and other routine business was disposed of.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ENTERPRISE subscribers are requested to notify this office immediately if they do not receive their papers promptly each week.

For Sale—Rhode Island Red and Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1.00 per setting. Jas. Swain, Linden avenue. *

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CONNECTIONS WITH ALL TRAINS

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South San Francisco**Railroad Time Table**

November 14, 1910.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:09 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:08 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:18 A. M.
7:42 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:08 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
8:28 A. M.
(Sunday only)
8:48 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
9:28 A. M.
9:58 A. M.
12:52 P. M.
3:06 P. M.
3:41 P. M.
5:28 P. M.
7:08 P. M.
7:29 P. M.
10:33 P. M.
(Sunday only)

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:47 A. M.
7:27 A. M.
8:26 A. M.
10:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
2:23 P. M.
3:16 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:22 P. M.
(Except Sunday)
5:57 P. M.
6:47 P. M.
10:17 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theater Train)

SHUTTLE SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:20 p. m.

(Except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

6:25 p. m.

(Except Sunday)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

*** NORTHBOUND DISPATCH.**

8:03 A. M.
12:13 P. M.
3:43 P. M.
7:18 P. M.

† SOUTHBOUND DISPATCH.

6:37 A. M.
11:57 A. M.
2:16 P. M.

* Mails from south arrive.

† Mails from north arrive.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—D. McSweeney (President), F. A. Cunningham, J. C. McGovern, M. F. Healy, Thos. L. Hickey,

Clerk W. J. Smith

Treasurer C. L. Kauffmann

Recorder A. McSweeney

City Attorney H. E. Styles

Marshal H. W. Kneese

Night Watchman W. P. Acheson

Garbage Collector A. G. Bissell

Poundmaster A. G. Bissell

BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. H. G. Plymire, E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, E. N. Brown, Geo. Kneese (Secretary), Inspector, A. G. Bissell.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—Chas. Robinson, J. H. Kelley, W. C. Schneider.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court G. H. Buck

Treasurer P. P. Chamberlain

Tax Collector A. McSweeney

District Attorney Franklin Swart

Assessor C. D. Hayward

County Clerk Joseph H. Nash

County Recorder H. O. Heiner

Sheriff J. H. Mansfield

Auditor Henry Underhill

Superintendent of Schools Roy Cloud

Coroner and Public Adm. Dr. H. G. Plymire

Surveyor James B. Neuman

Health Officer W. G. Beattie, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor James T. Casey

Justice of the Peace E. C. Johnson

Constable Jas. C. Wallace

Postmaster E. E. Cunningham

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Ask your butcher for meat from the GREAT ABBATTOIR at SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO San Mateo County, California

INDOMITABLE SAN FRANCISCO

Now as we get off from the scene and take a perspective view of San Francisco's fight for the Panama exposition, we may be able to comprehend the indomitable energy and enterprise of that great city. To raise money enough to promote and maintain the exposition—they raised \$17,500,000 with the State's aid—was in itself a task that might have daunted ordinary people, but San Franciscans disposed of that as a minor detail, or incident, to the main object. They asked Congress for not one penny, willing to raise and risk everything themselves. This we say might have staggered and overcome another city, but we do not even then get the full force of it all until we remember that San Francisco had just arisen from the pall of a catastrophe that all but swept it out of existence.

It seems like the stupendous task of rebuilding the city from the ruins of a \$500,000,000 loss would have been enough to satisfy even San Franciscan's ambition for big things, but apparently it only whetted it a little. So, we say, that great as was the undertaking of raising this \$17,500,000 and of carrying on the fight for the fair, that of itself was but one step in the way that lies between San Francisco and the completion of this international exposition. The really big work is yet to come, in the construction and equipment of the plant—the scores of buildings that must comprise the fair. And all the divers and devious problems and perplexities that this will involve is Titanic. Truly San Francisco's is a grim courage.

It was the late E. H. Harriman who, when asked if he thought San Francisco as a city would ever be rebuilt after the 1906 disaster, said:

"The future of San Francisco is certain. It is not a question of whether the city will be rebuilt as strong as it was before. San Francisco is as essential to the Pacific Coast as New York is to the Atlantic. The conditions that make it so are not in the keeping of man."

Mr. Harriman was not given to rhapsodies. He made predictions on the basis of cool calculation. Undoubtedly the world agrees with him in his vision of the future of San Francisco. That is why it seems folly for other cities on the Pacific Coast to imagine, because they seem to be increasing their population, that they are rivals of this wonderful city. It has no more of a rival out there as the gateway to the Orient than New York has as the metropolis of the Atlantic.—Omaha Bee.

Faint heart ne'er won anything, and if you don't succeed—in committing suicide—try and try again, evidently are two adages which a dusty philosopher practices who answers to the name of Rusty Pete—at least that's what his friends of misfortune call him.

He called at a farmhouse the other day, where he knew there were no bulldogs.

"Ple'se, mum," the tramp said, "can't you gimme a bite?"

"Ain't you the same tramp I give that 'ere piece of pie I made last week?" the daughter of the soil asked.

"Yes, mum, but I survived it," he meekly rejoined.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"Your wife wants you on the telephone," announced the new boy in an office where the 'phones of two separate companies were installed.

"Which one?" inquired the boss, thinking of the two telephones, of course.

"Please, sir," said the boy, "I don't know how many you have."—Brooklyn Life.

"You asked me if I would have tea or coffee," ventured the new boarder, "and I said I didn't care."

"Well," snapped the landlady.

"Would you mind informing me which this is?"—Washington Herald.

She—Too many men expect their wives to run their homes on practically nothing. They forget that no one can make gold bricks without straw.

He—My wife does—out of flour.—Boston Transcript.

"Won't you try a piece of my wife's angel cake?"

"Will it make an angel of me?"

"That will depend on the kind of a life you have led."—Houston Post.

OUR DIMINISHING BIRTH RATE

Why we have a smaller rate of increase from the excess of births over deaths than Germany must largely find an explanation in the greater social freedom and possibility or material advancement which prevail in the United States as compared with Germany or any other European country. If in a low state of civilization a great and involuntary restraint upon population increase is imposed by limitations of the supply of those things which make up the fundamental necessities of living, so in our higher and freer civilization a rising standard of living will impose a voluntary restraint, no matter how abundant the primary necessities of life may be. Class lines or distinctions, so far as they exist at all, are without hereditary force; and with the comparatively easy possibility of those born within a given industrial or social class to grow or work out of it to a higher estate, industrial effort becomes more intense, and strife to approximate the highest prevailing standards of living is sharpened to the point not only of causing late marriages, but arbitrary restraint upon the size of families after late marriages have been entered into. These tendencies are observable to a degree in the more advanced countries of Europe, but they are far from having obtained the force prevailing in the United States, where hereditary class distinctions do not exist, and where, consequently, the hope of rising in the social scale is far stronger and more universal, and where, accordingly, social discontent and industrial striving are much greater. As things are now going with us, the native element in the population will soon be, if it is not now, doing no more than to reproduce itself in equal numbers from generation to generation, and losing ground steadily in relation to the total population of the country. Quite different is the situation in Germany.—Springfield Republican.

He was a huge man of the navvies, and as he stood in the witness box counsel eyed him dubiously. He knew he would be a hard nut to crack—a very hard nut, indeed.

"What we want to get at," he began, "is who was the aggressor?"

"Eh?" said the witness, puzzled.

"Let me illustrate my meaning," said counsel. "Supposing that I should meet you on the street and strike you on the face, I would be the aggressor."

"You'd be a fool," said the witness, with growing emphasis.

"No—no!" said counsel, with heightening color. "I was speaking only in abstract. Suppose we met, and, without provocation, I struck you. I should be committing an act of aggression."

The navvy hunched his huge shoulders.

"You'd be committing suicide, master," he remarked grimly.

"You may sit down!" snapped counsel.—London Answers.

"This is a good anecdote about George Washington," remarked the editor, "but it seems strange that it has never been in print before."

"Not at all," explained the occasional contributor, "I only thought of it a few days ago."—Kansas City Journal.

Fair Critic—Oh, Mr. Smear, those ostriches over there are simply perfect. You should never paint anything else but birds.

Artist (sadly)—Those are not ostriches, Madam. They are angels!—London Opinion.

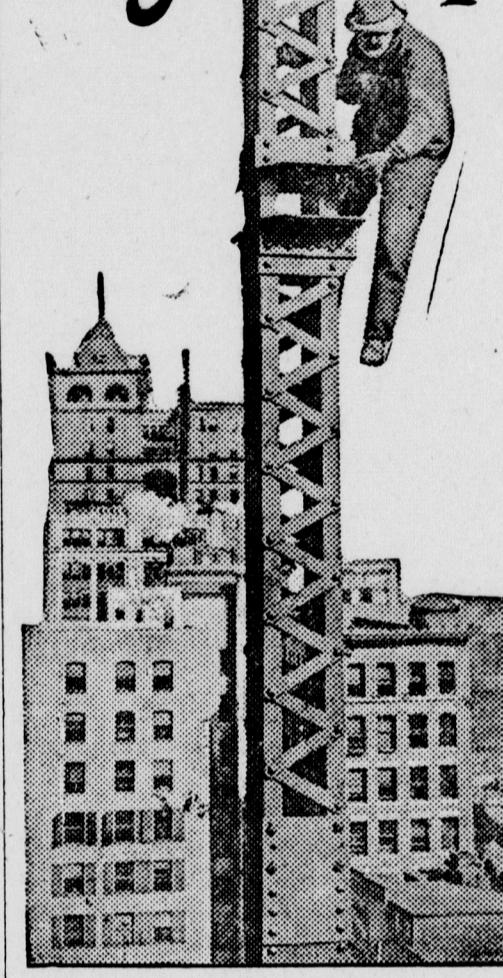
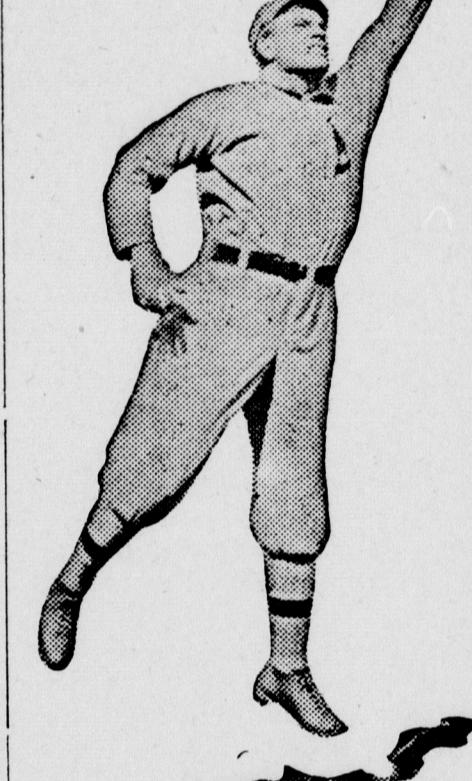
January 9th. Doctor, if you get me out of this I'll willingly give you all my earthly possessions.

February 9th. Mary, what do you think of that robber sending me a bill for \$20 for ten visits?—Chicago Saturday.

AGENTS FOR .

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MARCH 1911						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people in an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

With the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, now rapidly being constructed, South San Francisco will have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Baden Brick Company, Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller White Lead Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, and other enterprises, all of which are in full operation to-day. The American Smelting and Refining Company has purchased over 300 acres of land in South San Francisco for the purpose of erecting a great plant, which they estimate will cost upwards of \$5,000,000. The Doak Sheet Steel Company has purchased a large tract of land and has already commenced the construction of a large rolling mill. Other factories have recently made purchases, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

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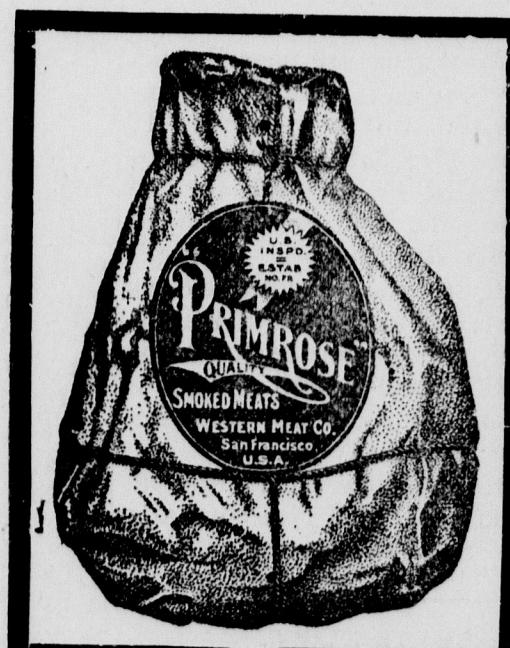
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BEEF AND PORK PACKERS



PRIMROSE HAMS AND BACON

GOLDEN GATE PURE LARD



PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County,

California

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.
Everett I. Woodman, Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year, in advance \$2.00
Six Months " 1.00
Three Months " 50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue near Bank.



SATURDAY MARCH 11, 1911

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

"Put it in the Park", don't seem to affect the enthusiastic boosters of this city.

Ambrose McSweeney was initiated into the Metropolitan Club last Thursday night. He was shown no favors. He took the medicine like a good boy.

The secretary of the Metropolitan Club was fined a dollar for not reporting proceedings to The Enterprise. He says if he reported things as they occur at each meeting, he would be driven out of town.

W. J. Martin has leased the west half of the Debenedetti Building to the Amuz Theater, whose intention it is to at once commence the remodeling of same, for the purpose of conducting a first class moving picture theater. The management will at all times endeavor to conduct same in an orderly and up to date manner.

The heavy rainfall of last Monday night caused the waters to rise so high along the west side of Mission road near the 12-Mile House that a portion of that road was washed out. The flood waters rushed through and also washed out a portion of Grand avenue extension. The city trustees took the matter in hand promptly Tuesday morning, built a temporary bridge and started to have the gap in the roads filled with brush and rock. The local electric car service was out of commission all day Tuesday, but resumed operations on Wednesday.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday school at 10:15 a. m. sharp. Let us have the membership roll increased each Sunday. Father and mother, help in this great work. Your boy and girl will never forget the songs sung and lessons taught in the Sunday school. When we are passed and gone our children will bless the day on which we were born. It may mean something for you to get the children dressed for the Sunday school. You say you need Sunday morning to rest. You get them ready for day school five days of the week, which meets at 9 a. m. Will you be considerate for their intellectual development and so inconsiderate for their spiritual development? Surely no.

Preaching service at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. All are cordially invited. Rev. D. Ralston, pastor.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at South San Francisco, Cal., March 10, 1911:

DOMESTIC

Carriero, Jose; Cummings, Mike; Guinand, W. B.; La Place, Juan; Mathews, Jos.; Peterson, D.; Viera, Antone; West, S. G.; Wilbur, Andy.

FOREIGN

Amorfini, Petro; Aurelio, Fabri; Blandini, Forno; Davidson, S.; Ferria, Aurelio; Harder, Mrs. J.; Marco, Superno; Onofrio, Caparo; Ferrari, Petro; Brovelli, Maria; Rocco, Sicardi (2); Tambussi, Ernesto.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CALIFORNIA'S BEST FOR BANQUET

A rich consignment, including a variety of California's boasted products, arrived in Chicago to-day. As safely and as carefully as any treasure it was brought from the extreme end of the golden state across the Rockies, eluding highwaymen and bandits, although it undoubtedly would have proved acceptable loot. It was brought on the China and Japan fast mail train, which left San Francisco Monday evening and arrived at the Northwestern station at 9:10 o'clock. Thence it was carted through busy streets to the Union League Club, where it was left in charge of a sole guardian, the chef.

The final consignees will receive the bounteous gift tomorrow night, when the California Society of Chicago will give a banquet to Judge Julian W. Mack, a former Californian and a past president of the society, in honor of his appointment by President Taft as associate judge of the Commerce court. A dozen cities of the golden state have contributed that the banquet truly might be a California affair.

A large part of the gift will be presented in this menu:

Cocktail of little California oysters. California salmon. California grown celery. Golden state olives. Filet of beef (a la California). California artichokes. California spring chicken, broiled. Salad of California fruits and vegetables. California champagne. Ice cream, California fruit flavor. Coffee.

This will not include all of California's offering to its Chicago sons, however. The golden state has sent so much itself that those who sit down to feast will find themselves in an environment almost entirely of their native state. Before them they will behold huge molds of California grape fruit, oranges, apples, raisins and prunes. Everywhere their eyes will behold and to them will be wafted the fragrance of the kind of flowers many of them have not enjoyed for a long, long time. There will be masses of California foliage and there will be clusters and heaps of California eucalyptus, violets and lilies.

Judge Charles S. Cutting of the Probate court will be toastmaster. William Kent, former Chicagoan and United States congressman-elect from California, will be among the guests. Others of prominence who will be present are J. C. Stubbs and J. H. Wigmore.

Arrangements for the banquet have been in charge of a committee composed of E. O. McCormick, N. W. McChesney, Dr. P. J. H. Farrell, W. H. Durham, Al V. Booth and C. H. Norwood. The officers of the society are: S. T. Mather, president; Al V. Booth and Dr. P. J. H. Farrell, vice-presidents; W. W. Durham, secretary; C. H. Norwood, treasurer.—Chicago News, Feb. 10.

METROPOLITAN CLUB DEBATE

The Metropolitan Club held its first debate at its clubroom in Guild Hall last Thursday evening. The subject under discussion was, "Be it resolved, that woman should have equal rights with man at the ballot box." The affirmative was argued in an able manner by E. J. Eschelbach, while the negative was supported by a brilliant flow of oratory by Roy Morton. A synopsis of the debate will be published in The Enterprise next week.

Preceding the debate, the following program was rendered by members of the club: Piano duet, John Fisch and Adam Cushing; recitation, P. Bowler; jig dancing, J. Mager; specialties, Alex Greenwood; vocal solo, J. Walker; violin solo, Roy Morton; song, Metropolitan quartet, H. Haaker, J. Meyers, A. Greenwood, E. J. Sullivan; recitation, Thos. Paton.

Dr. R. J. Bandy, D. O., optometrist, of San Francisco, will be in this city on Sunday morning, March 19th, to treat errors of refraction of eyes. Dr. Bandy is a graduate of two of the best colleges in the United States, and has practiced in San Francisco for seven years. See advertisement.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Steelhead anglers are on the qui vive for favorable conditions in the tidal waters of coast streams. The recent rains have brought the fish in from the ocean. Until the waters clear, however, it will be useless to try for them. A week ago a number of large steelhead were observed in the "narrows" at Point Reyes.

Reports from many mountain districts state the rigors of winter have destroyed not only many deer, but other wild creatures. In Plumas county the heaviest snows in thirty-five years have covered the mountain ranges. Many deer were snowed in and isolated before they could work their way to safety. When the snow is falling a bunch of deer will tramp and pack the snow down—making a yard, as it is called—and will stay in that particular shelter. When the storm ceases they will get out if they can; if not, they all starve.

An aeroplane flight to the summit of Mount Diablo and return will be attempted by Captain Maupin of Concord, Cal., as a special attraction of the Independence day celebration to be given by the local lodge of Eagles on July 3d and 4th. The attempted flight will be made in a biplane which Captain Maupin is constructing. The amateur aviator, a dredgerman on the San Joaquin River, has been spending all his spare time for several months in the construction of a biplane of his own design. He has confidence in his air vessel, and proposes to make his first trial trip to the summit of Mt. Diablo. The Eagles will provide a substantial prize for the aviator in the event of success.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES

Felipe Chakon de la Cruz, the Filipino musician who, on January 27th, stabbed to death Pio Micol, who had taunted him with being a poor musician, has been sentenced to serve ten years in San Quentin prison by Judge Dunne of San Francisco. The jury which convicted De la Cruz recommended him to the mercy of the court, but Judge Dunne gave the prisoner the limit allowed by law for manslaughter.

At Estacada, near Portland, while a number of employees of a logging company were gathered about an engine used in logging off land, the boiler exploded. As the result of the explosion five men are dead and four seriously injured.

MILITIA OFFICERS MAY GO

Adjutant Receives Message Regarding State Militia.

Adjutant-General A. E. Forbes of the California National Guard has received a telegram from the War Department ordering him to report at once the number of commissioned officers available in the State Militia. Details also were demanded concerning the uniforms and equipment and the locations of the various companies. No intimation of the purpose of the department in demanding the information was given, although it was stated that the United States Government would pay all expenses, including wages of the troops and cost of transportation in the event of their being order to the Mexican border.

"I have absolutely no information other than what may be inferred from the telegram," said General Forbes. "I have telegraphed all commanders for explicit information, which I will wire to Washington. Personally I have received not the slightest inkling as to the intentions or purposes of the War Department."

Appropriation Bills.

The Senate Finance Committee has made deep cuts in the special appropriation bills at Sacramento. The aggregate of these bills was originally over \$18,600,000, but of this the committee has allowed only about \$3,000,000. Nothing is given for the proposed \$1,000,000 reformatory for first offenders and several other new institutions. The State Agricultural Society, which wanted \$310,000 for new structures and other improvements at the State fair grounds in Sacramento, gets \$55,000. One of its items was \$100,000 for a grandstand, and the committee thought \$10,000 enough to begin with, the other sums granted being \$30,000 for completing the manufacturing building, \$10,000 for lawns and walks and \$5000 for a dairy building.

Alfonso's Son a Deaf Mute.

It is stated that the King and Queen of Spain have been informed by experts that their second son, Infante Jaime, is deaf and dumb.

NOTICE OF AWARD OF CONTRACT.

Pursuant to the statute and to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, adopted the 6th day of March, 1911, directing this notice, notice is hereby given that the said Board of Trustees in open session, on the 6th day of March, 1911, opened, examined and publicly declared all sealed proposals offered for the following work, to-wit:

The construction of concrete curbs and sidewalks, including all street intersections, on Grand avenue, between the easterly line of Maple avenue and the easterly line of Chestnut avenue, on both sides thereof, and for the full length as above specified, in accordance with the plans, profiles and specifications heretofore adopted by said board, and on file in the office of the clerk of said city.

And thereafter, and on the 6th day of March, 1911, awarded the contract for said work to the lowest responsible regular bidder, to-wit: to T. C. Rice, at the prices named for said work in his proposal on file.

The prices named in said proposal are as follows, to-wit: Constructing concrete curbs, 39 cents per lineal foot; artificial stone sidewalks, 14½ cents per square foot.

The said award has been approved by the president of the board of trustees.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, Clerk of the City of South San Francisco. Dated at South San Francisco, March 6, 1911. 3-11-1t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WILLIAM S. BARNES, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William S. Barnes, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, H. G. Plymire, at his office in the courthouse, at Redwood City, San Mateo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of San Mateo, State of California.

H. G. PLYMIRE, Administrator of the estate of William S. Barnes, deceased. Dated February 16, 1911.

Harry E. Styles, Attorney for said Administrator. 2-18-5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of James Joseph McEntee (also known as James J. McEntee), Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of James Joseph McEntee (also known as James J. McEntee), deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the law office of Charles N. Kirkbride, Esq., situated in the Jennings Building, at No. 318 B street, in the City of San Mateo, in the County and State aforesaid, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the said County of San Mateo. Dated at San Mateo, Cal., February 24, 1911. EDWARD FARRELL, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Said Deceased. 2-25-5t

Advertise in THE ENTERPRISE

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. R. J. BANDY, D. O.

OPTOMETRIST

Of 2400 Mission street, San Francisco, will be in South San Francisco, at the South City Pharmacy on SUNDAY MORNING, March 19th, between 10 and 12, to treat all errors of refraction of the eyes. Reasonable charges. 3-1-1t

DR. H. G. PLYMIRE

Surgeon

Office. 500 Grand Avenue Hours 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Dr. J. C. McGovern

DENTIST

OFFICE: Kauffmann Building South San Francisco San Mateo Co. 3-11-3t

GREAT CLEARING SALE

In order to make room for our Spring Stock we have decided to close out all of our odds and ends of Fall and Winter Goods at greatly reduced prices,

AT SCHNEIDER'S

227 GRAND AVENUE South San Francisco

ORDINANCE NO. 41

An Ordinance to Amend Section No. 16, of Ordinance No. 16, of the City of South San Francisco, Entitled, "An Ordinance Requiring the Registration of Plumbers and Pipe-layers; Fixing the Requirements for a License for Those Engaged in the Plumbing or Pipe-laying Business; Regulating Plumbing and Drainage Work; Providing for the Inspection of Plumbing and Drainage Works; Fixing the Fees in Payment Therefor, and Providing a Penalty for Violation." (Passed and Adopted the 15th Day of February, A. D. 1909.)

The Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1.

Section No. 16 of Ordinance No. 16, of the City of South San Francisco, entitled, "An ordinance requiring the registration of plumbers and pipe-layers; fixing the requirements for a license for those engaged in the plumbing or pipe-laying business; regulating plumbing and drainage work; providing for the inspection of plumbing and drainage work; fixing the fees in payment therefor and providing a penalty for violation," (passed and adopted the 15th day of February, A. D. 1909), is hereby amended so to read as follows:

Section 16. This ordinance shall be published once in The Enterprise, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in the City of South San Francisco, and shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage. Introduced the 27th day of February, A. D. 1911.

Passed and adopted as an ordinance of the City of South San Francisco at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1911, by the following vote:

Ayes, and in favor of the passage of said ordinance: Trustees F. A. Cunningham, M. F. Healy, T. L. Hickey, J. C. McGovern, and Daniel McSweeney.

Noes and against the passage of said ordinance: Trustees, None.

Absent Trustees, None.

Signed and approved as an ordinance of the City of South San Francisco this 6th day of March, 1911.

DANIEL MCSWEENEY, President of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco.

[SEAL]

Attest: WILLIAM J. SMITH, Clerk of the City of South San Francisco. 3-11-1t

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court this 8th day of March 1911.

[SEAL] JOS. H. NASH, Clerk.

3-11-3t By A. L. Lowe, Deputy Clerk.

TROOPS SENT TO MEXICAN BORDER

War Vessels Also Go to Lower Coast at Same Time

President Taft has assured Señor de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, that the statement issued in Mexico City through the American Embassy accurately represented the attitude of this Government in sending 20,000 troops into Texas. He told De la Barra that the troops were there for maneuvers, and that there was nothing in the movement that should excite alarm or unusual interest.

The Mexican Ambassador reached Washington from New York Thursday



FRANCISCO DE LA BARRA
© WALDON FAWCETT

EMBASSADOR FROM MEXICO

morning. He called at the White House at noon and remained there for nearly an hour.

After his interview with President Taft, Ambassador de la Barra said: "I talked with the President for some time with regard to the assembling of troops on our frontier and he assured me the statement made to my Government and published in Mexico City was the sincere position of the United States. This was quite satisfactory. I am convinced that the friendly relations between the United States and Mexico are undisturbed.

"There is no apprehension on the part of the Mexican Government as to the object of the United States in mobilizing so many troops on our border. I am able to say this without qualification. There have been many misleading reports sent out concerning the disturbances in Mexico and the activity of the American Army, and I can say again that my Government is not concerned further over the situation.

"In Mexico the administration is firm and is able to take care of the insurrection. It has been able to do so from the beginning. The reports that President Diaz is ill are in error. He will long remain the commanding figure that he has been in Mexican history for many years."

Pacific Coast Movements.

Twenty thousand soldiers — more than one-fourth of the army of the United States — of all arms of the service are moving toward the Mexican border; four armored cruisers, comprising the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, have been ordered from northern waters to the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba; most of the Pacific fleet is, or shortly will be, on its way to assemble at San Pedro and San Diego, Cal., and 2000 marines are preparing to make the Guantanamo station their temporary headquarters.

It was officially announced at the White House and at the War and Navy departments that the purpose of this great mobilization, unprecedented save in war times, is the training of officers and men under service conditions and practice in co-operation between the land and naval forces. Other pains were taken by all officially concerned in the matter to give this color to the sudden activities; but these statements were accepted with increasing reserve.

As a result of orders received from Washington directing the mobilization of an infantry brigade at San Diego, General Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of California, and his staff; the Thirtieth United States Infantry, from the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason, Colonel Charles St. J. Chubb, commanding, and the Eighth Infantry, commanded by Colonel Charles W. Mason, from the

Presidio of Monterey, are on their way south, and a provisional regiment of coast artillery from the various posts about the bay are under arms at the Presidio, awaiting orders to enter the field.

No Time Wasted.

The orders for the infantry regiments were received late on Monday night, and the commanders of the various organizations at the Presidios of Monterey and San Francisco spent the entire night preparing their commands for the field. As soon as the order was received by General Bliss he directed that it be transmitted to the two army posts and to Fort Mason, and by 10 o'clock Tuesday morning the commands were ready to march.

TERSE CALIFORNIA NEWS

Rev. Chas. F. Aked has resigned the pastorate of the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church in New York and will accept the call of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco. His resignation, effective April 9th, was accepted by the board of trustees. Dr. Aked refused to comment on his resignation, but will issue another statement to the congregation Sunday.

Plans for the erection of a modern \$15,000 school building for the central school district of Walnut Creek are being actively discussed by school directors and residents of the district. The district may be bonded for the amount, and to purchase a large tract of land adjoining the present school site.

If the plans made by Professor W. Scott Thomas, assistant professor of education at the University of California and official inspector of preparatory schools, are adopted by the Board of High School Trustees, the Hayward high school will have the first experimental farm of any preparatory school in the country, as well as a practically self-sustaining agricultural course.

On the definite assurance from Hunt Brothers & Co. that they will construct a big cannery on their property in the Centerville community, so as to be ready for the season of 1912, provided the town will supply the necessary sewage outlet, the residents of that place, at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, will discuss plans for building a sewer through Newark to the bay.

The report that the Southern Pacific Company was planning to rush the construction of its Seventh-street local from Melrose to San Leandro is given strong credence by the local business men, as a large crew of railroad surveyors has appeared and commenced laying out lines across the Broadmoor tract and through the eastern end of that town. It is believed that the road will probably follow Santa Clara avenue after leaving the Broadmoor district.

A statement of Oakland's shipping industries for the last month issued by the Chamber of Commerce shows that 335 vessels docked at the city's wharves and handled 335,374 tons of freight. A comparison with the month of February, 1910, shows that during that month 240 vessels docked at Oakland wharves and the amount of freight handled was 91,028 tons. The percentage of increase in the number of vessels is 25, in the number of steamships 38 and in the tonnage handled 257.5.

Los Angeles Chinese have started a movement to raise a fund to send across the Pacific for the relief of their stricken brethren, who are dying by thousands, victims of the famine and of a pneumonic type of plague. Already more than \$4000 has been raised and the fund is being augmented daily. In the other large cities of the Pacific Coast similar efforts are being made, and the money raised is placed in charge of the Chinese Legation.

Daylight motion pictures have been shown for the first time in Oakland at the Orpheum and were enthusiastically received by two large audiences. While the pictures were being shown the theater was brilliantly lighted, yet the pictures of the Panama-Pacific Exposition parade in San Francisco were thrown with remarkable intensity upon the screen. The invention promises interesting developments.

No Anti-Foreign Uprising in Manchuria

Reports of an anti-foreign uprising in Manchuria drew a vigorous denial from the Chinese legation at Washington. In a statement to the Associated Press the Legation says: "The Chinese Legation absolutely denies the report from St. Petersburg that there is a rerudescence of the Boxer trouble in Manchuria. As a matter of fact, the country is quiet and peaceful and the people are pursuing, without the slightest disturbance, their ordinary vocations. There is no hostility whatever to foreigners."

S. B. 383, 384, 385, 386, 387 and 388, Boynton, relating to Grand Juries, passed.

BALLINGER RESIGNS CABINET POSITION

Walter L. Fisher Appointed as His Successor

Richard A. Ballinger's resignation as Secretary of the Interior, dated January 19th last, has been accepted by President Taft, and Walter L. Fisher of Chicago was appointed as his successor, his commission being signed immediately by the President. Fisher will take office within a few days.

Secretary Ballinger tendered his resignation in a letter, basing it entirely on the condition of his health. The President replied, expressing his confi-



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RICHARD A. BALLINGER

dence in Secretary Ballinger, his reluctance to accept his resignation, and requested the Secretary to remain in office until the close of the session of Congress. Immediately on the adjournment of Congress, Secretary Ballinger renewed his request that he be relieved at a date suiting the President's convenience, but immediately if possible. President Taft, in a letter, formally accepted the resignation.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Assembly bills have been passed as follows in the past few days:

A. C. R. 23, Cronin, approving the Charter of the city of Vallejo, adopted.

A. C. R. 24, Hamilton, approving the Charter of the city of Petaluma, also passed.

A. B. 312, Kennedy, regulating the placing of high power wires so as to provide protection for linemen, passed.

A. B. 507, March, relating to the salaries of officers in cities of the sixth class, passed.

A. B. 357, Kehoe, an Act regulating fraternal insurance companies, and placing them upon a solvent basis, passed.

A. B. 1142, Lyon of San Francisco, provided for the appointment by the Governor of fifteen additional Notaries Public in the city of San Francisco, passed with a whoop.

A. B. 15, Joel, providing a way whereby hotelkeepers may sell abandoned baggage and baggage upon which there is a lien, at the end of sixty days, passed.

A. B. 795, Beckett, establishing Free Labor Bureaus in San Francisco and Los Angeles, passed.

A. B. 859, Gerdes, providing for the appointment of humane officers in any city or county in the State, passed.

A. B. 706, Hayes, making an appropriation for the purpose of completing the repairs to the Agnews State Hospital, passed.

A. B. 2, Beckett, appropriating money for the repair of buildings at the California Polytechnic School, passed.

A. B. 720, Wilson, making an appropriation for the construction of buildings and the repair of others at the University Farm at Davis, passed.

A. B. 1546, Cogswell, making an appropriation to pay the per diem and mileage of the Assemblymen for the session, passed.

S. B. 301, Roseberry, changing the number of peremptory challenges in criminal cases to twenty for defense and twenty for the people in murder trials and ten each in all others, passed.

S. B. 383, 384, 385, 386, 387 and 388, Boynton, relating to Grand Juries, passed.

S. B. 390, 391, 393 and 394, Burnett,

relating to testimony in criminal cases, changing the rules of procedure, passed.

S. B. 395, Burnett, making it possible for the prosecution, in case the writ is allowed, to take an appeal to the Court of Appeals and hold the defendant in the meantime, was lost.

S. B. 1191, Committee on Judiciary, relating to the duties of Grand Jurors and the Foreman, passed.

S. B. 188, Holohan, relating to the preservation of public health, passed.

A. B. 386, Griffiths, appropriating money for a septic tank at the Veterans' Home at Yountville, passed.

A. B. 1329, Hamilton, relating to weights and measures and known as the "full weight" bill, was amended slightly on the floor to make it read that the standard weights and measures used in California shall apply to all provisions of the bill.

A. B. 160, March, relating to loans and the interest which shall be charged, passed. This bill provides that no more than 10 per cent shall be charged for loans on wages, etc.

A. B. 265, Harlan, relating to the loading of vessels with garbage and dumping it into the ocean, was made a special order for later consideration.

Pass Assembly Bills.

The Senate has passed the following bills:

A. B. 833, Hewitt, codifying reclamation and swampland laws.

A. B. 661, Hinkle, granting to San Diego the right to hold an exposition in Balboa Park in San Diego.

A. B. 645, Stevenson, regulating the taking up of stray horses.

A. B. 848, Chanler, allowing the depositing of State moneys in banks so that it will not be necessary for County Treasurers to carry gold to Sacramento.

Senate Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills were acted upon by the Assembly:

S. B. 685, Stetson, authorizing suits against the State and regulating the procedure, passed.

S. B. 773, Hare, providing for and regulating the size of sheets for hotels, elevators, fire escapes, towels, etc., amended to take effect October 1, 1911. Another amendment was that the sheets shall be eighteen inches longer and eighteen inches wider than the bed.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

An investigation into existing conditions in Alaska is to be made in the coming summer by a joint committee of Congress, composed of five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives.

A board of officers representing the general staff, the quartermasters' subsistence, medical and ordnance departments, has prepared and adopted a plan for the establishment of supply stations throughout the country, so as to have stores available for immediate use whatever the contingencies, the stations to be established at San Francisco, Philadelphia, Omaha, St. Louis and Jeffersonville, Ind.

The will of David Graham Phillips, the author and magazine writer, who was murdered on January 24th, was formally filed in New York, is a document of less than 100 words, and gives his property, as previously announced, to his sister, Mrs. Caroline Frevert.

There is little doubt in the minds of those officials that the true meaning of the "maneuvers" soon would be known, and the logical interpretation so quickly put upon the movement of the troops unquestionably disconcerted the Administration officials, from President Taft down.

The Washington Government unexpectedly found itself confronted by the necessity of throwing an army along the border line of Mexico to stop the source of supply of the revolutionists, and to be in a position to invade Mexico at a moment's notice in the event of the death of President Diaz or any other untoward circumstance which might precipitate general fighting or rioting.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO MUST END

Military Wall to Stop Supplies from United States

That the Administration has decided to dissemble no longer its reason for the sudden and unprecedented movement of troops to the Mexican border is indicated by the following dispatch received from the staff correspondent of the Associated Press, who is accompanying President Taft on his journey to Atlanta. The dispatch, dated Charlottesville, Va., through which place the President's train passed at 7:10 P. M. Thursday, is as follows:

"All doubt as to the purpose of the Government in sending 20,000 troops to the Mexican border has at last been swept away. The United States has determined that the revolution in the republic to the south must end. The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary.

To Cut Off Supplies of Rebels.

"It is believed that with this source of contraband supplies cut off, the insurrectionary movement, which has disturbed conditions generally for nearly a year without accomplishing anything like the formation of a responsible government, will speedily come to a close.

"President Taft, on his way to Atlanta and Augusta, for a ten days' vacation, appeared satisfied with the situation. There is a general belief that the rapid movement of troops into Texas and Southern California will so speedily accomplish its purpose that the net results in the end will constitute a valuable lesson on quick mobilization of an effective fighting force that will prove a revelation to the country at large, to the critics of the army in particular, and a justification of the diplomatically worded explanations that have been given out from official sources in Washington.

"There no longer is reason to doubt that the sudden move on the part of the American Government was the result of either unofficial representation of foreign governments regarding the situation in Mexico or the intimation that several European powers were sounding each other as to the desirability of making representations to the United States at an early date.

Answers to the Critics of the Army.

"At any rate, the matter was put up to the Administration in such a way as to call for the quickest sort of action. The necessity of this speed of mobilization was seized upon by the War Department as a heaven-sent opportunity to answer critics both in and out of Congress, and that interpretation was put upon the movement.

"There is little doubt in the minds of those officials that the true meaning of the "maneuvers" soon would be known, and the logical interpretation so quickly put upon the movement of the troops unquestionably disconcerted the Administration officials, from President Taft down.

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FRATERNAL DIRECTORY

TIPPECANOE TRIBE No. 111, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting Bros. welcome.

CHAS. H. WOODMAN, Sachem. Geo. E. Keissling, Keeper of Records.

SOUTH CITY AERIE No. 1473, F. O. E., meets every Tuesday evening in Metropolitan Hall at 8 p. m. J. H. KELLEY, Worthy President. Harry Edwards, Secretary. Visiting brothers welcome.

SAN MATEO LODGE, No. 7, JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS, P. and B. A., meets every 2d and 4th Mondays in the Lodge Hall, at 7:30 p. m.

J. M. COSTA, President C. L. KAUFFMANN, Secretary.

FIELDON W. WAGGONER CIVIL ENGINEER

Licensed Land Surveyor
Town Engineer of Burlingame
Office, Madiefield Building . . . Phone 904
Residence, 723 Highland Avenue . . . Phone 783
BURLINGAME, CAL.

A Modest German

He Saved a Friend's Life, but That Didn't Count With the Smart Set.

By L. B. HITCHCOCK.

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New York society may be typified by the confluence of two streams, the one clear, the other muddy. A member of the upper circles must be rich—not the young people, who may float temporarily on the surface, but the married people, who are regularly in the swim. Both these branches must contain a golden sediment. The clear branch typifies the old New Yorkers of social prominence, who have retained sufficient means to live high. The muddy branch represents the newly born commercial aristocracy.

Ned Van Amsterdam belonged to the clearer of these two branches. His ancestors had brewed the beer drunk



FORMALLY GREETED THE ASSEMBLED COMPANY.

by the Dutchmen while playing at bowls on the bowling green at the lower end of Manhattan Island and owned a bowerie in what is now the middle of New York city. That was 200 years ago, and two centuries is quite enough to produce a gentleman out of almost any human material. Ned still owned enough of the farm to make him very rich and was a gentleman through and through. But during the first years of the twentieth century he found himself in a swim principally occupied by those whose fortunes were as much larger than his as their ownership had been shorter.

Ned was a sportsman. He had hunted in every land where there was game, and travel had made him cosmopolitan. Next to hunting his favorite sport was yachting. One summer, as soon as the season opened, he put his yacht in commission and made up a party of men and women for a cruise.

Now, it so happened that when the list of those who had accepted was complete nearly all the guests turned out to be of the muddy branch of the social stream. In other words, they were of the commercial aristocracy. If Ned had had a wife to "blue pencil" his lists she might have insisted on making this one over, but he was democratic and used to associate, especially when hunting or traveling, with any one he happened to fall in with. Therefore he failed to notice that his party was made up principally of snobs.

There was one guest, a German, whom Ned had picked up somewhere in the west. In fact, he had just arrived from the land of cattle and wore a costume not much better than that of a cowpuncher. A man is always at a disadvantage as a foreigner, and Carl Schmitt would have received the cold shoulder from Van Amsterdam's guests on this account if on no other. Besides, so fresh an importation was he that he could speak no great amount of English. Ned lent him a yachting suit, and in this he looked as refined as any of the party, but this did not help him with them. As in days of yore people were used to inquiring as to one's pedigree, so did these ignore any one who was not known to possess a big income and who had not been permitted to buy a ticket of admission into the gilded circle.

There was one young lady in the party, Miss Ten Broek, poor, but respectable, who was considered to have received her invitation from being a distant connection of the host. Every one felt obliged to treat her civilly on account of this relationship, but no one wished to take the trouble to do so. It happened that Miss Ten Broek was preparing herself to go to Dresden

to study music and was giving a part of her time to making herself proficient in the German language. Great relief was experienced by the guests when Miss Ten Broek availed herself of Mr. Schmitt's presence to practice conversing in German. Since the two occupied each other's time and attention, there was no necessity for any of the party to expend any effort on either of them.

Ned Van Amsterdam was much disgruntled at the treatment of his German friend. In speaking to his guests of Schmitt he said:

"I met him out in the wilderness and asked him to go with me on a hunt for grizzlies. I had killed all sorts of game, including bear, but never a grizzly, and was quite anxious to shoot one. They are the worst game to tackle we have in our country, and that's what makes hunting them fascinating. Schmitt agreed to go with me, and it was lucky he did. We found the grizzly, and I poured lead into him. But my bullets had no more effect than hailstones. I had wasted all the ammunition in my gun and had no time to put in any more, for the bear was on me. Schmitt sprang at him with his knife and saved me."

"That was very brave, Ned," said one of the party, "and I don't wonder you feel under obligations to do something for the fellow. But, really, wouldn't it have been better for you to write him a check for a thousand or so—you could afford it—than to put him in with people with whom he can't assimilate?"

Ned looked at the speaker through a pair of honest eyes that bespeak indignation, but he was too much of a gentleman to reprove a guest on his own yacht, so without a word he arose and walked away.

The incident was repeated among the party, but it did not improve Mr. Schmitt's position with them a jot. What had they to do with the repayment of their host's obligations? Because an ordinary fellow—a German at that—who had probably come over in the steerage had helped Ned out of a scrape was that any reason why he should inflict the man on them?

Meanwhile Mr. Schmitt and Miss Ten Broek chatted in the German language, the latter deriving much benefit therefrom. She discovered that whatever station he might have occupied in his own country he was very intelligent. But education in Germany is breathed in with the air. Miss Ten Broek told some of the party that Mr. Schmitt knew enough to have been a professor in a university in his own country. The information had no effect whatever. Had he discovered an antitoxin for the disease most fatal to mankind and given it to the world free the fact would not be a reason why they should make a companion to him.

The days passed, during which the yacht skirted the coast southward and returned to New York. It was agreed that the trip had been an enjoyable one, though the unanimity of the party had been somewhat broken in upon by the presence of at least one person who had no place in it. In parting with his guests Ned told them that he had made a mistake in trying to introduce a foreign element among them, but that he hoped to make amends very soon. He wished them all to dine with him in New York, and they might assure themselves that there would be no one present they would not wish to meet.

The dinner came off at Van Amsterdam's residence, and every member of the yachting party was present except Miss Ten Broek. Her cousin invited her, but she declined. When the guests were assembled and went into the dining room it was noticed at once that the chair next the host on his right was vacant. Several courses had been served, and the guest for whom the chair was intended did not appear.

"Who's to be on your right?" asked one.

"Count Ludwig von Gehrenstein," said Ned.

"Why is he not here?"

"He is in Washington. He went yesterday to pay his respects to the president. You know, he is on the staff of Emperor William—I mean his personal staff—one of his aids-de-camp. He'll be with us before we finish."

The company looked at one another with congratulatory glances that they were to be honored at meeting so distinguished a person. The conversation turned upon the count, and Ned told them something about him. There was royal blood in his veins, he being a connection of the empress. He was also one of the richest men in Germany. This added a stimulus to the excitement, and when the women were told that he was unmarried each woman present began to cherish a faint hope that she might snare him while exposed to the arms of spinsters in America.

Ten o'clock came, but not the count. Another hour passed, and still the lion of the evening had not arrived. Van Amsterdam directed a butler to telephone to the station and ask when the train from Washington would arrive. The answer came that it was just in. It would still be at least an

hour before the count could get into evening dress and appear.

"Telephone to him to come in traveling costume," suggested one of the ladies.

"Not I," replied the host. "I know him too well for that. On all formal occasions he is a great stickler for etiquette, especially his dress."

So they were obliged to wait.

At a quarter past 12 the dining room door was opened, and a butler announced:

"His serene transparency Count Ludwig von Gehrenstein!"

And, immaculately attired in evening dress, there entered no less a person than Carl Schmitt.

"Stung!" said one of the men to his next neighbor.

"Not at all," replied the other. "Count Gehrenstein is in America. That I know. And Ned Van Amsterdam would never introduce another in his stead."

The count formally greeted the assembled company. There was no need for a presentation since he had spent ten days in the same yacht with them. Some of them tried to laugh off the mistake they had made, but the count ignored the subject. Some left the table at once, indignant with their host for having taken them yachting with an incognito celebrity. The count maintained his reserve till the last person had gone, then, slapping Ned on the back, said jocosely:

"America is a *ferry* ott country, mine moy."

NATIVE GROWTH IN PLANTING

Professor McBride of the University of Iowa urges the selection of native growth in planting.

"My position has been that the woody flora of any particular region is and must ever be the one criterion in the determination of our choice of material. To have outdoor art of permanence and supremest satisfaction in our Western States, we must follow carefully the suggestion of existing conditions; for nature has, through thousands of years, been working out our problem, and much as we may prefer or like to reject her counsels, we shall do so at our peril."

"The old world is in this particular our example. England long ago found out how to use local conditions and indigenous flora for the production of most charming effects. Native vines cover rocks, walls, and ruins; native flowers make glorious hedges; native oaks are marshalled on the greenswards of the parks; native elms and maple border the winding streams.

"We have along our streams and on many hilltops, native groves requiring for right effect no more than proper management. Some of our most lovely homes are shaded by primeval oaks and hickories. And the old white oaks present by nature the most artistic and parklike groupings. All who have such opportunities of beauty within their reach need no landscape gardener, for they have inherited part of nature's glory. But for the vastly greater numbers of homes in prairie states, we must plant if we are to have outdoor art at all; and our native forest flora affords us the variety we seek.

"One word more. Trees and shrubs are alike passing from our sight, and will soon be known only by the dry fragmentary mummies of the herbarium. Shall we, a patriotic people, allow the whole natural beauty of our country to be swept out of sight forever, meantime attempting to decorate our landscape with plants of foreign origin? Failing in this, we suffer present dearth of beauty, and our children will grow up ignorant of one of the most potent charms which ever bound a man to home and native land—perennial natural loveliness."

Gunner—At last the tipping evil is getting somewhat within bounds. I heartily indorse the brave diners who only tip 10 p. c. of the bill.

Guyer—Have you the courage of your convictions?

Gunner—I certainly have.

Guyer—Well, goin' goin' that swell lunch room on the corner, order a 20c. lunch and then tip the pretty waitress with 2 cents.—Chicago News.

Mrs. Bacon—I see it is said that certain species of fish generate measurable quantities of electricity in their bodies.

Mr. Bacon—Yes, I believe that is so.

Mrs. Bacon—Were you ever shocked by a fish you caught, dear?

Mr. Bacon—No, but I've been shocked by some of the fish stories I've heard.—Yonkers Statesman.

CATCH ON!"



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Largest terra cotta and pottery works in the West.
Deposits in Bank of South San Francisco, \$250,000.00.
Three churches—Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist.
Factory sites accessible to both railroad and deep water.
Fully equipped fire department, with 80-pound water pressure.
More than thirty Southern Pacific passenger trains stop here daily.
California terminal freight rates apply on all eastern shipments.
Numerous flower and vegetable gardens which supply San Francisco markets.
Two steam and two electric railroads run through city as well as the automobile boulevard.
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Only seventeen minutes' ride on Bay Shore Cutoff from San Francisco, with low monthly commutation rate.
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Doak Sheet Steel Company.
American Steel Casting Company.
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South San Francisco Wool Pullery.
Western Sand and Rock Company.
South San Francisco Belt Railway.
South San Francisco Water Company.
South San Francisco Rock Yards.
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Steiger Terra Cotta and Pottery Works.
South San Francisco Power and Light Company.
South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company.
W. P. Fuller and Company Paint and Lead Works.
How to reach this city from San Francisco—Take Southern Pacific trains at Third and Townsend streets, or San Mateo suburban cars at Fifth and Market streets, or cemetery cars (or either line on Mission street) at ferry. Change cars at Holy Cross Cemetery.

(Issued by authority South San Francisco Improvement Club.)

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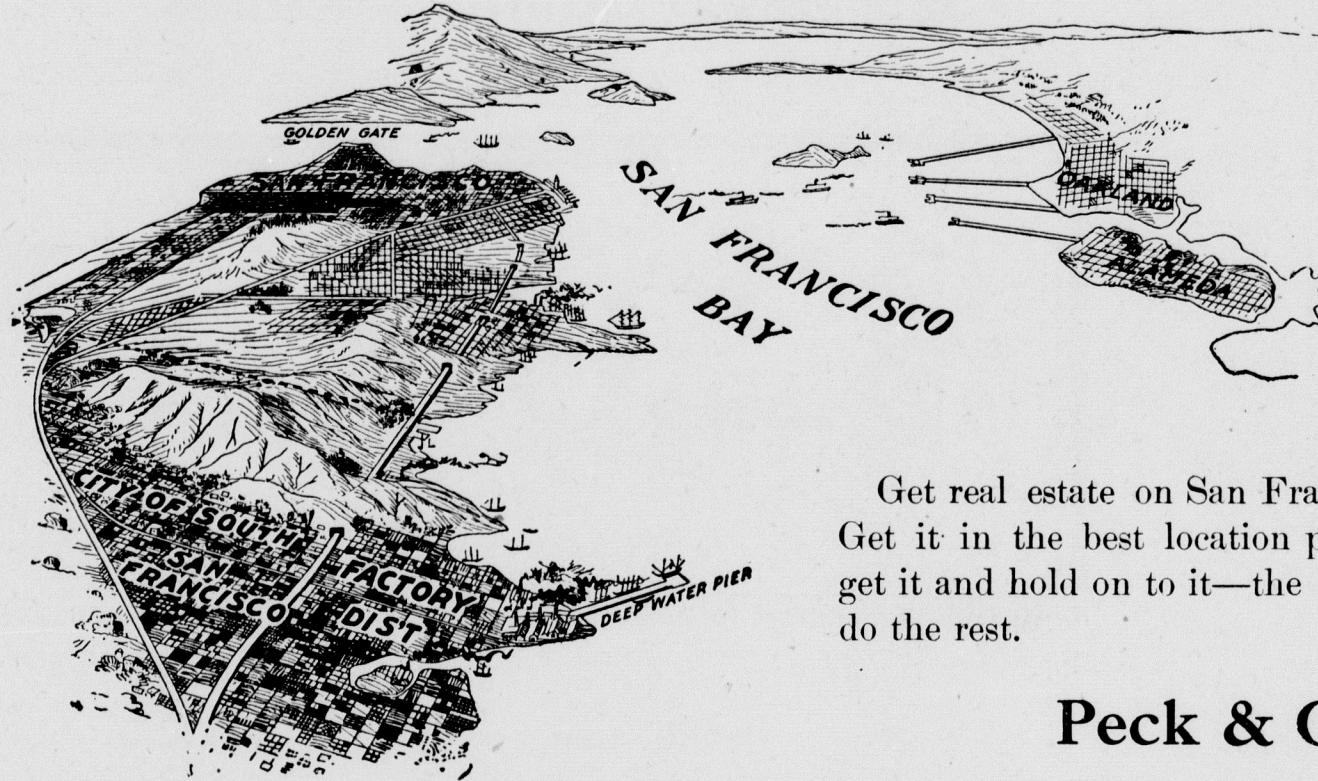
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NEWS NOTES FROM
BUSTLING SAN BRUNO

The severe wind storm which prevailed last Monday afternoon was so intense that it proved a forecaster of an ominous warning of electrical disturbances which was followed by the severest rainfall of the season, commencing at 8 o'clock. Out at sea late in the afternoon the fury of the wind must be at its greatest height. Many hundreds of sea gulls were driven inland and took refuge on Belle Air isle and the marshes east of San Bruno. Large patches of the ground was white with the birds. Cows and other animals in pastures scurried for protection to the fences and buildings. Pedestrians could only with the greatest difficulty face the wind. At 8 o'clock the storm commenced, and the water fairly poured from the clouds. Many thought it to be a cloud-burst, and those who were absent from their homes found it difficult to reach them, for in less than an hour the waterways were overflowing their banks. The roads were inundated with the overflow. Several homes were surrounded with the water and the inmates marooned. Women who were alone with their families were frightened, but were pacified by their neighbors. The lower part of Huntington Park soon assumed the appearance of a large lake. Drift wood from the hills brought down with the great torrent of water lodged against the bridges and formed dams, thus spreading the water over the level lands. Baradat's store was then an easy mark for its ravages. The water submerged the property, entering the warehouse and store and damaging goods to the amount of \$400. About two feet of water covered the floor and brought with it a large amount of silt dirt, which helped in the ruination of the goods. The ditch on the Mission road could not arrest its turbulence. The flood then crossed the Mission road into the first addition, inundating the lower land along a narrow strip. When it reached Schmidt's

market the force swept the butcher wagon along to an embankment, and three feet of water found ingress to the barn. The damage was nominal, some feed getting wet. At Mrs. Lavalle's place, back of Lind's market, another bridge was choked with brush, and here as at Huntington the water was backed up and spread over the land. The force of the great volume flowed to Sullivan's store and the B and B saloon, but doing no damage, aside from washing the soil and shifting the plank sidewalks covering the San Mateo ditch. The supervisors' enigma, or the people's eyesore, spoken of sometimes as San Mateo avenue, was a roaring, seething torrent. Deridoni, the shoemaker's, sidewalk was undermined. Additional damage was suffered at the postoffice building. W. C. Smith, who labored persistently during the winter in his garden, and of late could sit and enjoy the beauty of his endeavors as the sunshine modeled into things beautiful his flowers and vegetables, now views them with downcast eyes, as the debris has literally wiped out the last vestige of his labor. A. A. LoReaux's imported giant strawberries, which he prized so highly, will never mingle with the cream, for the patch met the same fate. Other gardens that were are now gardens that are not, to their owner's sorrow. Ed Pallas patrolled his property during the night, but suffered no loss. P. J. Sullivan, A. LoReaux, Ed Lorenz and F. Hultberg worked hard all night and removed the brush from the bridges, liberating and getting the water back into its channel. A. T. Green visited this place early Tuesday morning and set at work a gang of men clearing the ditch in the third and fourth additions, from which wagon loads of brush, consisting of live oak and other mountain growth, showing that the main trouble arose in the hills. If it were not for this brush no trouble would have been experienced in San Bruno. This obstacle can be obviated another year, thus reducing the chances of overflow to a minimum. San Bruno was very fortunate compared to other sections of the state, as the damages were nominal and nothing serious happened. When the people relate

their experience it is almost a laughing matter.

On Saturday evening next, March 18th, in Green's Hall, an entertainment and dance will be given under the auspices of the ladies of St. Bruno's Catholic church. Great preparations are being made to make a success of the affair. The committee is composed of Miss Silva, chairman and treasurer, and Mesdames Powers, Donohue, Smith, Koen, Misses Schuster and Hall, who will be assisted by Messrs. Donohue, A. and K. Pudsey, Rob Silva, Bob Valentine, Joe Smith and Nick Powers. The entertainment program will be as follows: Cantata in one act, entitled "Rose of Savoy." The singers will be Misses Schulken and Doherty, first sopranos; Miss Anna Rosa, second soprano; Misses Roberts and Danehy, altos; Misses Guinaw, Collins, Holmberg and Albert, chorus. All these young ladies are of St. Catherine's Sodality, Burlingame. There will be jig dancing by Keane Brothers. The Valentine quartet, composed of Messrs. Valentine, Kirk, Greenwood and Donohue will sing. Manlo Patterson will be the ventriloquist. Eileen Lawvire will do some highland dancing. William J. O'Brien, tenor, will sing. Irish reels and songs will be presented by Misses Hall and Murphy, and Mesdames Donahue and Powers. There will be selections by Miss Margaret Villon. The entertainment will close with a farce, entitled, "Waldorf-Astoria," by Miss Mae O'Keefe and Jas. O'Donnell. Tickets can be purchased for 25 cents each.

The inclemency of the weather could not deter thirty-four loyal members of the Yeomen from attending their meeting last Tuesday evening and they were well repaid by the just right moca and java coffee and the eatables accompanying the same. Dancing and conversation whiled away a pleasant two hours after the meeting adjourned to meet at the Town Hall next Tuesday evening.

Nettie Willet of San Jose visited her mother and brother here last Sunday.

Born—In San Bruno, March 9th, to the wife of Bert Armstrong, a girl. Both mother and babe are doing nice-

ly. This makes the second child for the happy couple, the first being a boy. There will be a meeting of citizens at the San Mateo avenue fire house on next Tuesday evening. All who are interested in the protection of the town are urgently requested to be present.

Miss Eva Cody of San Francisco and Dr. Harry Foster of Oakland were married on Tuesday, February last. Mrs. Foster is well known in San Bruno and has many friends.

Supervisor Casey met J. V. Neuman the county surveyor in San Bruno last Tuesday and viewed the crystal spring bridge and attended to other matters.

MORTGAGES ARE
NOT ASSESSABLE

Many inquiries having been made at Assessor Hayward's office relative to the effect of the ratification by the people last November of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 11, abolishing the assessment of mortgages, the following is the opinion of the Attorney General in response to a request from Hon. A. B. Nye, State Controller:

"With respect to future official action concerning such mortgages and deeds of trust, the way is equally clear.

"Still bearing in mind the fact that in taxation matters, private contracts cannot impose or regulate official duty, the assessors are now deprived of authority, by the constitution, to assess mortgages, trust deeds, etc. All laws concerning tax proceedings are in intent and must be, by the taxing officers, strictly observed.

"Hence, for taxation purposes, mortgages and deeds of trust do not exist as taxable property, and any attempt to assess them would be void, as done in excess of and without authority of law.

"This does not affect the parties to the contract, however, for as between them, the contract fixes their status and the matter of taxation concerning such mortgage is a part of the obligation of the contract which may not be impaired by either legislative action or constitutional amendment. In whatever way this obligation runs, the obligor must perform his obligation concerning such contract, and the constitutional amendment notwithstanding, the obligee may enforce such performance."

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